Black Sea fleet. The dispatch adds that the

MORE WORKMEN KILLED.

Troops Fire Volleys Into Procession at Breziny.

Warsaw, July 1.-Twelve workmen were killed and thirteen wounded by troops at Breziny, in the government of Petrokoff, on Friday night. The workmen were marching in procession and carrying red flags, when they were stopped by a force of infantrymen, who fired volleys into the crowd and dispersed it. Eight thousand cotton mill employes at

Zewiercie, in the government of Petrokoff, have

COURT MARTIAL AT LODZ.

Three Rioters Sentenced to Death-

Many Wounded Die.

Lodz, July 1 .- A court martial to-day condemned to death three workmen convicted of taking part in the riots of last week.

Sixty-nine persons who were wounded in these disturbances have died in the hospitals here dur-

CASUALTIES AT LIBAU.

Three Killed and Six Wounded, According to Officials.

Libau, July 1.-A hundred mutineers who refused to surrender with their comrades escaped to the forests, where they are still at large. The party at 10 o'cleck last night attacked and robbed an old man in the suburbs

In the mutiny three men were killed and six were wounded.

All is quiet at the commercial port, which is a short distance from the war port. The reports that navigation is interrupted here are untrue

TERROR AT BORISOFF.

Bomb Thrown at Police-Disorders Continue-Troops Needed.

Borisoff, July 1.-There are continuous disorders in the city and adjacent country districts, and scarcely a night passes without shooting affrays. A bomb was thrown on Friday night at four policemen, who are said to be on the Terrorist death list. The services of the

OFFICER BURNED ALIVE.

Mob at Kursk Takes Revenge for Assault on a Soldier.

Kursk, July 1.-An officer was burned to death in a railway car here by a mob last night, after a short, sharp conflict. The officer, on arriving here from Kleff, ordered the arres of a soldier. The man was impudent and the officer drew his sword and cut him down, A crowd drove the officer into a railway car,

from which he defended himself with his revolver. The mob saturated the car with petroleum, set fire to it, and the officer perished. The rioters were dispersed by dragoons.

GENERAL SAKHAROFF RETIRES.

Emperor Accepts Resignation of the Minister of War.

St. Petersburg, July 1.-Emperor Nicholas has cepted the resignation of the Minister of War

General Sakharoff, which was tendered to-day. General Sakharoff was formerly chief Russian military staff. He succeeded General Kuropatkin as Acting Minister of War in September 1903, and in March, 1904, was appointed Minister of War. He was born in 1858, was formerly chief of staff of the Warsaw division, and afterward held a similar position at Oderra.

REORGANIZING CHINA'S ARMY.

Large Grants Made-The Japanese System Started in Shan-Tung.

Berlin, July 1.-The weekly army service paper reprints from the "Oestasiatischer Lloyd" a report that the reorganization of the Chinese army in the Shan-Tung Peninsula began in May under Chinese officers educated in Japan. One Austrian and one German officer were engaged for teachers at the military school at Sian-Fu, without having any direct centrol over the soldiers. The imperial Chinese commission reor ganizing the Shan-Tung army has received grants of over \$7,000,000 for that purpose.

M. MURAVIEFF REPORTED CHOSEN.

Ambassader at Rome to Head Russian Peace Delegation.

St. Petersburg, July 1.-M. Muravieff, Russian Ambassador at Rome and former Minister of Justice, will be chief of the Russian delegation at the peace conference in August. His name has been forwarded to Washington as plenipo tentiary, but no further Russian representatives will be named until the number of the Japanese missioners is ascertained.

STILL A DEADLOCK IN HUNGARY.

Baron Fejervary Unable to Make Terms with the Opposition.

Budapest, July 1 .- A conference of political leaders at the residence of Premier Felervary to-day falled to reach a settlement of the Cabinet crisis M. Fejervary, it is said, offered no fresh conces sions regarding the army, and the Opposition leaders declared that his proposals furnished no basis on which he could attempt to form a Cabinet from the ranks of the majority.

POLICE FIND BOMB MANUFACTORY. St. Petersburg, July 1.-The police have discovered eight finished and twenty-two half finished bombs and fifty canisters of explosives in a house occupied by a government employe in the viliage of Veira, near Tsarskoe-Selo.

BRITISH STEAMER A TOTAL LOSS. Valparaiso, July 1.-The British steamer Tropic from New-York, which went ashore fifteen miles north of Constitucion, is embedded in the sand and is considered a total loss,

TRANSFER CHURCH HEADQUARTERS.

Russian Orthodox Sect Will Move from San Francisco to New-York.

The headquarters of the Russian Orthodox Church are to be moved on September 1 from San charge of the whole Russian Church in America, with the exception of Alaska, will take up his resimee at the Russian church at No. 15 East 97th.
This church will be made a cathedral. He will
assisted by Father Poposs, Father Grevsky and
secon Deluass, in addition to the resident rector,
Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitsky.

TOMPKINS PARK GAMES.

Fine Sport Marks Opening of New East Side Athletic Field.

The twelve lap cluder track in Tompkins Park, at 10th-st. and Avenue A, was opened yesterday, with track races and a basketball game. Fully ten thousand persons attended the opening. It was expected that Charles V. Fornes, president of the Board of Aldermen, who is Acting Mayor, would attend, but he failed to appear. John J. Palks, president of the Park Board, attended. More than three hundred boys took part in the contests.

Besides the special medals that were awarded to the first, second and third, in each contest, a souvenir bronze medal was presented by Commissioner Pallas to every boy who completed in the meet. The park presented a picturesque sight. Inside the cinder track were gymnastic apparatus and outside band furnished music. It was announced that in Thomas Jefferson Park, where a similar athletic field will be opened for schoolboys in the fall, a six lap track will also be built for girls.

There were races for public school boys, parochial school boys and high school boys. honors went to Public School No. 40. George Ottinger, of this school, who weighs only sixty ends, made a fine showing. In the 59-yard dash, for juniors, he won easily, and showed evidence of becoming a fast sprinter. In the 100-yard dash he was benten for first place by Edward Denroche.

The one mile interpark relay race, for seniors, re sulted in a fine contest, and was won by the repre-sentatives of Hamilton Fish Park by five yards The boys from John Jay Park were second. John Joyce, the distance champion of the Amateur Athletie Union, and Harvey Cohn were on the programme to run a one mile exhibition race, but it was announced that the men could not obtain a sanction from the Amateur Athletic Union in time to permit them to take part. The one-half mile interpark relay race, for juniors, went to the boys from Tompkins Park. The Seward Park team was

second.

Joseph Martoccio, of De Witt High School, came in first in the 440-yard run. Fred Kucher, of the College of the City of New-Yolk, was second. The interpark basketbail contest was hotly contested. At the end of the first haif the Seward Park boys led by a score of 7 to 2. In the second half the Hamilton Park lads played a much improved game, but the contest ended 8 to 7 in favor of the Seward Park team. The summaries:

One-hundred-yard dash (for parochial schools; junior)— Won by H. reeney, St. Ann's School; J. McGoldrick, St. Bridget's School, secon's; J. Brennah, Epiphany School, thrd. Time, 0:14 one-hundred and-twenty-yard run, (for public school Bridget's School, secord: J. Brennan, Epiphany School, third. Time, 0:14.

one hundred and twenty-yard run. (for public school boys; senior)—Won by G. Phillips, Public School No. 40;
W. Ringwald, Public School No. 40, second; J. Hirschlorn, Public School No. 25, third. Time, 0:278;
Internation—and into relay face Quanty)—Won by Tompkins Park team, represented by M. Rosen, J. Flores, H. Chatry and M. Abrahams; Seward Park team, second; John Jay Park team, third, Time, 2:08.

Four-hundred—and-forty-ward run (for high schools)—Wen by Juseph Martoccio. De Witt Clinton High School, F. Kucher, College of the City of New-York, second; A. Four-hap midget relay race—Won by Public School No. 40, team composed of J. Belser, J. Schmitt, E. Deuroche and H. Marshall: Public School No. 40, second; team composed of W. Craig, H. A. Aufforth, C. Reis and G. Kriete; Public School No. 25, third; team composed of A. Filman, G. G. Zinnaman, M. Littivia and W. Schmidt. Time, 1:39.

Fifty-yard run (for parochial schools, junior)—Won by J. McGobirick, Epiphany, H. Weberg, St. Ann's School, second; A. Filtmatrick, St. Ann's School, there, is under the prochain schools, junior)—Won by J. McGobirick, Epiphany, H. Weberg, St. Ann's School, Second; A. Filtmatrick, St. Ann's School, there, is under the prochain school, there is the prochain school schoo bundred-yard dash (for public school boys)-Won by

One-hundred-yard dash (for public school boys)—Won by Cherche, Public School No. 40; G. Ottinger, Public School No. 40; G. Ottinger, Public School No. 40, second; G. Kriete, Public School No. 40, hird. Time, 0:12%.

Interpark potato race (juniors)—Won by S. Levy, Sew-rid Fark; A. Lichiman, Tompkins Park, second; M. Yohen, Seward Park, third. Time, 0:33.

Interpark potato race (seniors)—Won by F. Kucher, seward Park, I. Staberg, Hamilton Park, second; M. Yottieb, Hamilton Park, third. Time, 0:30%.

Interpark cone-mile relay race (seniors)—Won by Hamilton Fish Park team, M. Soloman, J. Friedman, D. Grassman and I. Loder; John Jay Park team, M. Goldzeiger, J. Amster, N. Newman and H. Kuche, second; Tompkins Park team, I. Giron, C. Rosenberg, M. Grotke and S. Maether, third. Time, 3:54%.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard dash (parochial achools)—Won by J. Drew, St. Ann's School; P. Cunningham, St. Lines 0:28%.

Time, 0:28%.

Fifty-yard dush (for public school boys, juniors)—Won by Otthisger, Public School No. 40. R. Philvermacher, Public School No. 19, second; G. Kriete, Public School No. 40, third. Time, 0:07.

Four hundred and forty yard run (for parochial school boys, senior)—Won by J. Drew, St. Ann's School, F. Kiemma, St. Ann's School, second; C. Clark, St. Joseph's M. I. W., third. Time, 1:01%.

LOTTERY GANG EXPOSED.

Big Swindle, Long Operating in Boston, Stopped.

Boston, Mass., July 1 .- A gigantic lettery swindle, which has been operated in Boston for months and found thousands of victims in surrounding towns, has just been uncovered by Secret Service men from Washington, operating with the Boston squad. The lottery has been known as the Havana Bond Association lottery gang.

The ringleader left the city shortly after failing to compromise with a prizewinner. His selling agent worked the barber shops and small stores in greater Boston. The first information came from Charles Sayre, a barber, who, finding he could not get his prize of \$3,750 on a one-found not cepital prize of \$15,000, informed the police. Sayre says that the agent can be found in St. Louis, where he has a brother-in-law conducting a gro-cery business. leader, he thinks, is hiding in New-York

Three big branches have been closed up by the offi-cers and thousands of tickets and drawing sheets seized.

WCN'T WALK WITH NEGRO.

Montclair Fire Department Refuses to Escort Booker T. Washington.

Montelair July 1 (Special) -- Many members of the Fire Department here have refused to act in the escort of Booker T. Washington on Independence Day. He is to be the orator of the day at the public exercises. The announcement in the official programme that a negro was to be the guest of honor was the signal for immediate dissension. The parade is to be headed by Company K, of

the 5th Regiment, National Guard, followed by the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans. Next in line will be Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and hose companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The other civic organizations will follow, but the largest body in line will be the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. This feature is distasteful to the firemen. Even with Booker T. Washington out of the

Even with Booker T. Washington out of the celebration, they will not accept the invitation to parade with a colored organization, they say. Chief Frederick E. Williams of the Fire Department said the Fourth was the word day in the year for a parade by firemen. He said the men should be ready for business. Many of the members of the dapartment, too, had made arrangements to go out of town with their families, and it would be a shame to deprive them of that pleasure.

pressed about the negro feature of the

Well, that may be it. There is a "nigger in the fence," I guess. In fact, I don't believe you could get ten men in the whole department to parade. The men refuse to turn out with the negroes.

NEGROES SHOOT OFFICERS.

Magistrate Johns and Constable Wallace Severely Wounded at Dover.

Dover, Del., July 1.-Magistrate Francis Johns, of Kenton, and Constable William Wallace were shot and severely wounded to-day by two negroes, upon whom they attempted to serve warrants, charging them with assault on Frank Attix, a white man. The negroes, Philip Sheppard, and an unknown companion, took refuge in the home of Robert

Price, and when the officers approached the place blinded by a charge of shot, and Wallace was shot in the body and legs.

The negroes escaped, and Sheriff Baker, accom-panied by State Detective Ratiedge and a posse, is in pursuit. The condition of the wounded men is reported to be critical. they were fired upon by the negroes. Johns was

PUSHCART WAR ON IN HARLEM.

Twenty-five Arrested-Builder Charged with Obstructing the Streets.

Colonel Harry T. Shanton, Commissioner Woodbury's assistant, aided by Detective Dresher and a squad of police from the East 126th-st. station, arrested twenty-five pushcart men and half a dezen builders in Harlem yesterday morning and ar-rigned them before Magistrate Whitman in the migned them before Magistrate Whitman in the Harlem police court on charges of obstructing the streets of the upper East Side, known as Harlem's Little Italy. The prisoners were nearly all Italians. One of the pediers drew a stiletto, but was knocked down before he could use it. The pediers were each fined 33, while the builders were allowed to go, with reprimands and warnings.



FINISH OF ONE OF THE SPRINT RACES AT THE OPENING OF THE TOMPKINS PARK INDOOR TRACK YESTERDAY.

BEEF MEN INDICTED.

Continued from first page.

ties was to be curtailed and restricted whenever necessary to maintain the prices so fixed. Fourth-The United States was divided up into territories among the defendants, and each company was to keep its own territory without in-

terference by the others. Fifth-There was a division as to the volume of trade allowed to each defendant in a given market. If one packer sold more than his percentage during a given week he was obliged to pay an "ante" of so much a hundredweight, according to the territory in which the matter occurred, into a pool to cover the excess of sales. and this fund was divided among the packers who fell short in their sales.

Sixth-Certain corporations; namely, the Ætna Trading Company and the Oppenheimer Manufacturing Company, were to be appointed exclusive agents of the defendants to handle sausage casings and containers, and those companies were to make arrangements with the several concerns which had been handling such merchandise in the markets of the world for working in harmony and controlling the output and price of the merchandise. This scheme involved the destruction, or "tanking" of large quantities of casings whenever the supply was too great. The Kenwood Company, another corporation, was to handle oleo olls and products on substantially the same lines, excepting that there was to be no destruction of these commodities. These agents of the packers were also to make contracts with small packing concerns throughout the country for taking their output of casings, and these casings were either to be destroyed or handled in connection with the goods of the packers.

The fourth count charges that the same dealings mentioned in the third count as being in restraint of trade and commerce constituted an offence on the part of the packers to monopolize such trade and commerce.

The fifth count specifically covers the handling of the by-products, casings and containers, also stocks, stearine and oils, and describes a conspiracy in restraint of trade, to be effective in the same way as set forth in the third count, with reference to all of the products mentioned.

The sixth count charges the casings conspiracy to be an attempt to monopolize trade and commerce in that commodity in the United States and in foreign countries.

The seventh count sets forth particulars concerning the organization of the National Packing Company, and charges that the object and ing Company, and charges that the object and the effect of that organization were to destroy competition, not only among the packers who competition, not only among the packers who based was instituted and carried on with the the effect of that organization were to destroy were interested in the National Packing Company, but among the ten smaller packing companies which were consolidated by the device evidence. The packers have been held in prejudice and condemned by being called a Beef of organizing the National Packing Company; and this is described as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

The eighth count makes out the organization of the National Packing Company to be an attempt to monopolize the same trade and com-

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

The indictment against Messrs. Weil, Cusey, Todd and Skipworth, of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, charges that on February 3, 1903, the four men conspired, with others to the jury unknown, to commit an offence against the United States by soliciting and accepting for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger rebates from the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Lehigh Valley, the Boston and Maine and the Mobile and Ohio railroad companies, large sums of money, as rebates of the money paid and to be paid by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for the transportation of goods.

A specific case was mentioned against Cusey, as having occurred on January 22, 1904, when, it is said, he presented to the Michigan Central Railroad a claim for rebates in favor of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, which claim was numbered 10,519 by the packing company and P167,259 by the Michigan Central, amounting to \$2,976 80. A number of other cases, similar in character, were mentioned against Cusey and the other three men. Appended to the indictment was a copy of a letter alleged to have been written May 19, 1964, by Cusey to Mr. Bircheet, assistant general freight agent of the Mobile and Ohio, in which he declared that such business as Schwarzschild & Sulzberger had been giving the railroad had been diverted until the company should receive more consideration from the railroad. O. H. Pagin, assistant attorney general, said

in explanation of the indictment:

The indictments are based on the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, popularly known as the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The first section of this act makes it an offence for any person or corporation to engage in any combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations. Section 2 makes it an offence to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce, the penalty under each section in case of conviction is a fine, not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Of course, a corporation could not be imprisoned, and in this direction the punishment by fine is all that can apply. In all other respects corporations, which are artificial persons, stand in the same attitude as individuals under this "The question as to what constitutes a trust

is not thoroughly settled. Some authorities include in the definition of a trust the idea of placing stocks of different corporations in the hands of another corporation, to be held in trust and managed without the interference of the separate corporations which are thus put in combination "If this is the correct definition of a trust, the

being no allegation that the stocks of the large packing companies are held in trust for the purpozes of management. "It is true that the stock of ten smaller pack-

to the big packers, was bought up by individuals connected with the big packing corporations and placed with another corporation organized for the purpose of holding these stocks-the National Packing Company-but this indictment makes no direct charge against the National Packing Company or any of its officers, except such are were officers of the big packing companies.

"It is to be observed that when the stocks of the smaller companies were purchased, not merely the controlling interests of each of the smaller companies was acquired, but all the stock was bought up, so that the purchasers were in a position to wipe out of existence the companies so purchased. On this point the National Packing Company differed from the Northern Securities case, lately decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the latter case only the controlling interests of the railroads concerned were bought up and put in the hands of a third corporation for management."

INDICTED MEN WILL SURRENDER.

As soon as the indictments had been handed into court District Attorney Morrison suggested that each of the defendants be placed under bonds of \$5,000, and when the court asked if bench warrants were to be served he was informed by the District Attorney that the legal advisers for all of the men included in the indictments had agreed to produce the men on Monday, or as soon as possible after July 4. Some of the defendants are not in Chicago and cannot come into court immediately. Judge Bethea acquiesced in this arrangement and then addressed the jury, saying:

It is not proper for me to comment upon the result of your work, inasmuch as I was partly instrumental in bringing about the investigation you have conducted. I congratulate you upon the work you have done. For three months you have labored conscientiously, probably have broken all records for a like inquiry. You have not been influenced by prejudice nor position, nor by any individual. You have been influ-enced only by a desire to do your duty. There were twenty-two of you at the start, and there are twenty-two of you at the finish. You have are twenty-two of you at the finish. You have worked at the sacrifice of your business in the interests of the public. If more citizens were actuated by the same public spirit there would be less need for the enforcement of laws.

The first one of the indicted men to offer bonds was B. S. Cusey, indicted for rebating with the raffroads. He appeared in court about one hour after the indictments had been returned, and gave a bond of \$5,000 for his appearance when wanted. The cases against the defendants will not be tried until fall.

John S. Miller, of counsel for the packing firms, gave out the following statement as soon as he learned of the indictments:

I ask for the packers who have been indicted Trust, by continued and repeated charges, without proofs, and by gross felsehood and misrep-resentations. The Garfield report accurately stated the facts in respect to the packing busi-ness, but its results, which were truthful and ac-

ness, but its results, which were truthed and accurate, did not agree with the exaggerated and false charges that have been made.

The packers are not violators of the Sherman act. They have endeavored to comply with the law in the best of faith, and in my opinion they

CAR WRECKS "AUTO."

Owner and Driver Jump for Their Lives.

An automobile belonging to D. T. Bradley, of 72d-st, and Riverside Drive, was struck by an eastbound trolley car about 6 o'clock last night. at Lexington-ave, and 23d-st., and completely wrecked. In the "auto" at the time was Mf. Bradley, who was on his way home from his place of business, No. 74 Broadway, and Samuel Erickson his chauffeur.

The machine was coming north on Lexingtonave, and was about to cross 23d-st., when the car came rapidly from the west. William Pizzaro, the motorman, made violent efforts to stop the car, which was laden with workers on their way home, but the impetus was too great, and the two came together with a crash.

The automobile was overturned and thrown a score of feet, the body being splintered, the axles bent and the wheels broken. Mr. Bradley and his chauffeur saw that the accident was inevitable, and both jumped from the ma-chine just in time. The dashboard of the car was bent, and almost every window broken by the impact, which threw the passengers to the floor in a heap.

In panic they picked themselves up and scrambled for windows and doors, making the best way they could out of the car. None were

RAILROAD MEN SIGN AGREEMENT.

Brooklyn and Coney Island Employes Gain Small Concessions. A conference was held yesterday between the

president and superintendent of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad and a delegate of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Emploves, after which it was announced that an agreement between the company and its employes for another year had been signed. The terms of the agreement were not made public, but the representative of the men said that in a number of small ways they would be benefited. A number of reinstatements asked for were allowed and the closed shop principle was established.

LOVED STAGE MORE THAN HUSBAND.

Harry Hickox Divorces Wife, Who Deserted Him for Footlights. Pierre F. Cock, Special Master in Chancery of Jersey City, has recommended, on the grounds of

desertion, a decree of divorce to Harry E. Hickox, of Hoboken, from his wife, Albertina, who is known on the stage as "Allie Marshall." They were married on August 15, 1895. Mrs. Hickox wanted to go on the stage, and this led to frequent quarrels. On September 20, 1901, she accepted an engagement indictment in this case does not charge the and left her home. When Hickox reached home defendants with having formed a trust, there he found a note that explained his wife's absence. It read: "I love you, but I love the stage more company last season. She dropped out of the cast when the company appeared in Jersey City to ing concerns, previously running in opposition avoid the service of divorce papers on her.

David Martin, His Old Enemy, Becomes Insurance Commissioner.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Philadelphia, July 1 .- Of all the unexpected things that have come out of the upheaval in Pennsylvania politics since the machine tried to force through the gas lease, the resignation today of Israel W. Durham as State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance and the appointment of David Martin as his successor have caused the greatest stir. The fact that Durham, now regarded as a deposed leader, "took to the woods" vesterday, when he had been regarded as ready to stick to the machine to the last, and that Martin was his aforetime enemy within the organization, is looked upon as the strangest metamorphosis of the tremendous mix-up in local and State politics. But four men in all the State knew of the plan. They were Durham himself, Governor Pennypacker, Senator Penrose and David Martin, and the announcement to-day brought a flood of surprised ejaculations, with few men, even those closest to the whilom leader, giving it credence.

resigned, for it had been believed ever since Mayor Weaver cast off his allegiance to the organization that sooner or later he would be obliged to give up the insurance commissionership, but it was the appointment of Martin that came like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky.

It was Durham who downed Martin in the great fight for the nomination for Mayor, when Samuel H. Ashbridge was elected, and it was Durham who got Martin's scalp after the latter Durham who got Martin's scalp after the latter had completed his term as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Governor Hastings. It was Durham, too, who kept Martin so completely in the background in local politics since they fell out as the once famous "combline," that no one believed it possible the onetime leader could succeed his fallen enemy. The move is ascribed to Senator Penrose, who was closeted with the Governor early in the week, and it is regarded as an attempt at shrewd politics. The hope is apparently to place Durham completely in the background and rehabilitate the machine.

Harrieburg, July 1 .- Simultaneously with the announcement of David Martin's appointment, the Governor announced the appointment of Captain John C. Groome, of Rosemont, to be Superintendent of the State Constabulary, created by the last legislature. Captain Groome is commander of the famous First Philadelphia City

Durham's resignation is undated. Governor Pennypacker in his reply said:

I accept your resignation as Insurance Com missioner, this day tendered to me. In so do-ing it is only just to you to say that no com-plaint has ever been made to me concerning the conduct of affairs in your department, and many letters have been written to me by persons having the best opportunity for knowledge expressing approval.

Governor Pennypacker then quotes a letter from E. C. Irvin, president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, in which the latter says, among other things, that the Insurance Depart-ment at Harrisburg under the administration of Mr. Durham has been conducted in the most honorable and straightforward manner, and as such has been a credit to the State, and t there has been no breath of scandal connected

PASSES HUSBAND'S BODY.

Wife Crosses Ferry, Ignorant of Death in Waiting Room.

Samuel H. Bonns, a travelling salesman, of No. Samuel H. Bonns, a travelling salesman, of No. 311 West Sth-st., Manhattan, went to Hoboken last evening with a stepson to meet his wife, who was coming with another stepson from Elmira on the Lackawanna. While waiting in the station for the train Mr. Bonns was suddenly taken ill and died almost instantly.

The body was carried into the waiting room and was taken charge of by Coroner Brackner. While it was still in the waiting room Mrs. Bonns arrived with her son and crossed to Manhattan on the ferry, without knowing of her husband's death.

NEW BROTHERS-OLD FRIENDS.

Initiated Into Free Masonry.

New-Brunswick, N. J., July 1.-To meet, after

WANTS \$100,000 FOR LOST HUSBAND

Mrs. Hattie M. Janney Says His Relatives Separated Them Through Threats. Papers were filed in the Supreme Court at White

Plains yesterday by counsel for Mrs. Hattle M. Janney, who asks \$100,000 damages against Thomas Janney, G. Mason Janney and Frances M. Janney for the loss of her husband, Thomas Janney, ir. who, she alleges, was forced to abandon her under

Supreme Court Justice Kelly has signed an order directing that the complaint be served by publication directing that the complaint be served by publication on Thomas Janney and Frances Janney, who live in Baltimore. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff and Thomas Janney, ir., were married in New-York City on February II, 1992, and that for two years the marriage was kept a secret at the husband's request from all of his family.

Mrs. Janney alleges that about February, 1994, while she and her husband were living happily together, the defendants, wishing to separate them, persuaded her husband to abandon her, through "threats, persuasion and false statements." She says that her husband since that time has refused to live with her or to contribute to her support, and that she has not seen or heard from him during that period.

POPULAR PATROLMAN RETIRED.

"Cass" Stevens, a Favorite of Brooklyn Children, Now Has Pension. Cassius R. Stevens, one of the best known patrol

nen in Brooklyn, has retired on a pension. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and served the depart ment for twenty-five years. Stevens is a great favorite with the children. One day a roundsman

favorite with the children. One day a roundsman caught him up a tree, and asked him to explain. He replied: "I was picking cherries for these kids." The roundsman laughed, and did not report the violation of rules.

Every payday "Cass" would gather all the children in the neighborhood and treat them to lee cream soda. He is fond of having his picture taken surrounded by children.

Stevens is a powerful man, and has a heart as large as his body. He has never entirely recovered from his sorrow when on one occasion he severely injured a prisoner whom he was obligd to club into submission. Stevens was in the Fort Hamilton precinct.

STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA LAUNCHED.

Fine New Steel Vessel Set Afloat at Wilmington, Del. Wilmington, Del., July 1.-The steamship Vir-

ginia was successfully launched to-day at the Harlan & Hollingsworth shipyard. The launching was an interesting ceremony. The vessel was an interesting ceremony. The vessel was released from the ways by Miss Edna E. Sherwood, who, with a silver plated axe, made from the steel of which the vessel is built, cut the rope, which by an ingenious method tripped and pulled down the daggers which held the vessel in position. The rope had hardly been cut when her sister, Miss Virginia Sherwood, both daughters of the vice-president and general manager of the steamboat company, named the ship by breaking a bottle of wine over the the ship by breaking a bottle of wine over the bow, as the Virginia began to slide down the

The Virginia is owned by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and was built to meet the re-quirements of the United States standard rules for the twenty year classification and to meet the United States government inspection as regards hull and machinery. She is constructed of steel throughout

DURHAM HAS RESIGNED, CHARGE LABOR BRIBERY.

FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Grand Jury Declares Corruption in

which for a month has been investigating the causes and conditions of the present teamsters' strike, returned its report to-night, and with it forty-nine indictments against men connected in arious ways with recent labor troubles in Chicago Indictments charging intent to commit bodlly injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against thirty-two members of the Teamsters' Union and sympathizers with that organization, who have at different times taken part in the riot ing incident to the teamsters' strike. In addition to returning the indictments the jury submitted a ng and scathing report dealing with labor condi-

tions in Chicago.

The report cites instances where it is declared Driscoll, one of the men indicted, settled various

Bakery Company Driscoll is said to have received \$2,000 or more. Five hundred dollars is said to have been paid by the officers of the National strike of teamsters in support of the garment workers' strike in January, 1903. It is charged that the Wholesale Clothlers' Association paid to Robert Noren, business agent of the garment workers, \$1.560.

coll received \$5,000. For the settlement of the rubber workers' strike in the factory of the Morgan & Wright Company, which lasted six weeks and w ended four days after Driscoll was called to the rescue, he received \$3,000, half of which sum he divided among teamsters and others who had aided him in forcing the rubber workers to acced their demands. In this Driscoll was regularly em ployed by the rubber interests of the country at a salary of \$3,000 per annum to represent them as labor commissioner, with the extra perqui site of furnishing the coal used at their Chicago plant, which netted Driscoll \$350 a month.

For settling the strike of the shipping room em ployes at the store of Montgomery, Ward & Co., in September, 1902, Driscoll is said to have received

cuit Company \$2,000, of which sum he paid out to representative teamsters \$1,200 for services rendered in the settlement of the strike. In February, 1903, according to the grand jury report, Driscoil received \$200 for services rendere

The report then turns to Cornellus P. Shea, and says:

That money was paid to Cornelius P. Shea, or that money was tendered to him by representatives of the packing industries to settle the stockyard's strike, has been demonstrated to this body; that Shea has benefited by demands made for money on representatives of capital has been abundantly established by satisfactory evidence.

That Cornelius P. Shea in one week's time forwarded \$1.900 in three respective amounts has been established by the party who sent the money to Shea's "conservatism and thrift" are shown to be exceptional, when it is known that his only source of income is derived from his office as president of the Teamsters' Union, which pays him \$150 a month in salary and in the event of a strike \$250 a day for his individual expenses.

That not alone Shea, but Hugh McGee, James Barry, Edward Mullen, John Gallagher, Jeremiah McCarthy and Albert Young and other and lesser satellites in the labor world have lived on the fat of the land, spending more money in dissipation than many an honest member of the labor union is able to earn for the support of his wife and family, has been established beyond question.

Glugging has been paid for by certain victors interests at the head of certain labor organizations, and this has been attested to by reliable witnesses; that sluggers during Driscoll's regime were employed by him, when representing certain financial interests, to slug labor sluggers is a fact.

STRIKERS WANT MORE UNION MONEY.

They Meet After Sixteen Years While Being Dissatisfied, Men Threaten to Return to Work if Benefits Are Not Larger.

Chicago, July 1.-Threatening to return to work New-Brunswick, N. J. July 1.—To meet, after sixteen years' separation, in a lodgeroom as both were being initiated as Masons, was the unusual experience of the Rev. James F. Shaw, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and C. F. Woodward, of Metuchen. They met in the rooms of Palestine Lodge, in the Masonic Temple, as candidates for the first degree. They had not seen each other since commencement day, at Pennington, sixteen years before.

After they had shaken hands, doubly bound by the ties of old friendship and new brotherhood, Mr. Woodward recalled the fact that he had often seen the name of the Rev. J. F. Shaw in connection with sermons delivered by him, but had never connected them with his old seminary friend.

Chicago, July 1.—Threatening to return to work unless they received more money, one thousand strikers gathered at the office of Secretary Charles Sagerstrom of the finance committee of the teamsters' joint council to-day and berated President Shea and the leaders who have managed the strike. The men, who were after their weekly strike benefits, belong to the railway express and the department store drivers' unions. The express drivers were most disconsolate over the situation, and gloomily discussed the difficulty of getting more to the finance committee of the teamster's joint council to-day and berated President Shea and the leaders who have managed the strike. The men, who were after their weekly strike benefits, belong to the railway express and the department store drivers' unions. The express drivers were most disconsolate over the situation, and gloomily discussed the difficulty of getting may be the department of the domestic of the department of the finance committee of the teamster's joint council to-day and berated President Shear strikes gathered at the office of Secretary Charles

Young Murderer Breaks Down at

George Granger, the confessed murderer of Charles Lutz, of Pawling, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. He was turned over to the deputy sheriff without any formality, the deputy sheriff having a warrant signed by a coroner

ters in a cell. Although only nineteen years young Granger is a sturdy youth, smooth faced, broad shouldered and good looking. Apparently he had not realized the enormity of his crime until this morning, but just before leaving headquarters broke down and wept bitterly for some

GOT ORANGE BUT MISSED STEAMER.

A child's desire for a tempting orange caused Henry Hugle to miss the American liner St. Paul on which he was booked to sail yesterday morning for Cherbourg. As a result, he is following his family or clothing and with but a few cents in his pock Henry Hugle, with his sister, Mrs. Jennie Ke and her three small children, came from Washir ton, bound for France, yesterday, and they were down at the dock half an hour before the ves

EQUITABLE ACTION LIKELY THIS WEEK.

Action by the Attorney General against the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who were members of the underwriting syndicates who were members of the underwriting syndicates will be begun this week, it was declared yesterday. Suits will be instituted alike against those who have refunded the profits of the syndicates to the Equitable and these who have retained them, it was stated authoritatively. Besides the suits for the recovery of profits unlawfully accumulated, action will be begun also to debur them from helding office in any insurance company in this State.

Country Board.

JNO. FRANK, 420 East 121st of

Chicago Wholesale.

Chicago, July 1.-The Cook County Grand Jury,

strikes by the use of money. Among the cases cited are the strike of the Chicago City Rallway Company, settled within forty-eight hours. Driscoll is said to have received \$1,000, of which sum Cornellus P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is said to have received \$600, and Patrick McMahon, business agent of the brick, sand and terra-cotta teamsters, \$400. For settling a strike at the H. H. Kohlsaat

It is also charged that for settling in three days a strike against the Kellogg Switchboard Company, which had lasted for lifteen days. Dris-

For settling a strike at the Kennedy Riscuit Con pany's plant in January, 1993, Driscoll, it is said, received from a representative of the National Bis-

in the settlement of a strike at the Auditorium

drivers were most disconsolate over the situation, and gloomily discussed the difficulty of getting money to take home for family necessities. A wagon belonging to the John Spry Lumber Company was attacked and averturned to-day by a crowd of several hundred persons at Halsted and Monroe sts. The harness was cut and one of the horses was slashed with a razor. Two pairof wagons filled with policemen quickly arrived on the scene and the police arrested thirteen men.

YOUTH'S BRAVADO GONE.

Headquarters and in Court.

at Pawling. He broke down as he was leaving court, and left the building without any of the jaunty bravado of the night before.

Granger spent the night at Police Headquar-

Buying Fruit for Child Causes Man to Sail on Wrong Ship.

ton, bound for France, yesterday, and they were a down at the dock half an hour before the vess salled. Mrs. Keck had the tickets for the party. It was after they were all on board that Joh Keck, two years eld, wanted an erange from stand near the head of the dock, which he had not ticed as they came on board. Hugle decided take his nephew off to get the fruit. Carrying the baby, the man went down the dock, and a feminutes hater returned to the gangway. He allege afterward that he repeatedly used to get about but was not permitted because his sister had to tickets.

tickets. When the St. Paul went out Hugle was left stranded on the dock, with a crying baby in his arms. He was taken to the superintendent of the line, but the latter said he could do nothing except to have Hugle and the baby put on the Zeeland, which was to sail for Dover in a half hour. After some trouble this was-done, and the man and child started on their long journey—without money of clothing.

HAINES FALLS Best location in the Catellies feet adults can be accommodated; good table; good